

DURHAM STRIKE MAY SPREAD TO MINES AT SODDY

Miners Meet Tonight to Vote on Action—Said to Hold for Eight-Hour Day.

To add to Chattanooga's fuel problems in the present crisis, word has been received here that the strike of miners at the Durham mines is to spread to Soddy. The Soddy mines are controlled by the Durham company, and though an actual breach has not occurred it is positively stated that the union miners are to hold a meeting tonight to settle the matter.

Though little information is available from Soddy, a statement from a resident there, said to be in touch with the situation, Saturday morning was that the mine operators insist that the men work nine hours a day and six days in the week. The union men, he declared, insist on the eight-hour schedule recently provided by the government. Federal agents, it is understood, have been called in and the matter may be adjusted without a strike.

It is understood the miners at Jellico went out on a strike Friday night.

ORDERS COAL SENT TO OHIO AND MICHIGAN

Mines to Concentrate Shipments for Ten Days to Relieve Acute Shortage.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Fuel Administrator Garfield today ordered mines in West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania to concentrate for the next ten days in shipping coal to certain districts in Ohio and Michigan, where the shortage is acute.

DURHAM STRIKE MENACES FOUNDRIES AT ROME, GA.

Probable That Every Foundry in That City Will Close Down Next Week.

It is stated that every foundry in Rome, Ga., may close down next week or the week after because of lack of coke, caused by the strike at the Durham mines, from which source the Rome foundries secure their coke. The supply on hand now is small, and will be exhausted in a few days if supplies are not obtained. There is no prospect of securing a new supply while the strike continues. One of the Rome foundry managers is very bitter over the situation, saying that in spite of having signed a contract for a year at the present wage, the miners have asked for a 25 per cent raise and unless the demand is granted will not work.

According to this gentleman the situation is serious and menacing, as the shutting down of the foundries, which are loaded with orders, would throw many men out of employment at a time when living is so high and wages are badly needed.

'CASCARETS' SET YOUR LIVER AND BOWELS RIGHT

They're fine! Don't remain bilious, sick, headachy and constipated.

Best for colds, bad breath, sour stomach—children love them.

Get a 10-cent box now. Be cheerful! Clean up inside to night and feel fine. Take Cascarets to live your liver and clean the bowels and stop headaches, a bad cold, biliousness, offensive breath, coated tongue, salivations, sour stomach and gas. Cascarets are gentle and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling grand—Everybody's doing it. Cascarets best laxative for children also.—(Adv.)

ham mines, from which source the Rome foundries secure their coke. The supply on hand now is small, and will be exhausted in a few days if supplies are not obtained. There is no prospect of securing a new supply while the strike continues. One of the Rome foundry managers is very bitter over the situation, saying that in spite of having signed a contract for a year at the present wage, the miners have asked for a 25 per cent raise and unless the demand is granted will not work.

According to this gentleman the situation is serious and menacing, as the shutting down of the foundries, which are loaded with orders, would throw many men out of employment at a time when living is so high and wages are badly needed.

NO TRUTH IN RUMOR OF STRIKE AT JELICO

Miners in Peabody and LaFollette Districts Want to Work on Sunday.

(Special to The News.) Knoxville, Jan. 12.—Rumors to the effect that miners in the Jellico coal mining district were ordered to strike Friday night are unfounded, according to officials of District No. 19, United Mine Workers of America, who stated that every man is at his place on the day of rest and all the government country with much-needed fuel.

"Instead of calling a strike, several hundred men, especially in the Peabody and LaFollette districts, have sent a request to the companies to permit them to work Sundays in order to increase the output of coal," says an official of the miners' union, who adds that "if called upon, practically every man in District No. 19 will stand ready to enter the mines on the day of rest and aid the government in the fight for democracy by supplying fuel."

HAS NEW METHOD OF USING STEAM COAL

Dr. R. H. Wicker, of Rome, Ga., has a method, which he claims is successful, of making good stove fuel out of steam coal. His plan is to mix a pint of kerosene oil with every peck of coal, put the coal in a paper bag and place it in the stove. By this means the oil thoroughly permeates the coal, or rather, the coal dust which is recognized as steam coal, and when the fire touches it, it gives out hot and lasting fire.

POST-IMPRESSIONS

Officers at the third training camp do not know what proportion of the men now being trained there will be commissioned when the camp closes early in April, though the prevailing opinion is that at least 1,000 of the 1,350 men now being trained will be given their commissions at the close of the camp. The rest, according to present estimates, will be sent back to their homes, if civilian, and to their organizations, if from military life, to be commissioned when needed in either event the graduates of the camp

will wear insignia to indicate that they have completed the training course and are eligible for commission in one or the other of the American armies.

THE NEW BRIGADE.
One of the medical officers at the Fort Oglethorpe base hospital stated Friday that 90 per cent. of the cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis that reach the hospital in the earlier stages of the disease result in recovery. There is no great number of cases at the hospital, and every measure known to science is taken to prevent the spread of the disease. After recovery patients are kept away from contact with nonimmune persons until they cease to be carriers of the disease. Whenever a case of meningitis appears, the men exposed to the infection are isolated and examined. They are kept in quarantine until the most careful examination shows them to be free from the infection. It is feared that the hospital is already crowded after the age of 30 years. The young are most susceptible to it.

COLD WEATHER STOPS DRILLS.
Cold weather has put a stop to all building activities at Chickamauga park. Work on the concrete road to the park comes to an end with the advent of every freeze. Work on the camp library at the civic center auditorium will be pushed to early completion, it is stated, when the weather moderates and the roads return to such a condition that the transportation of materials again is possible.

INSIGNIA FOR STUDENTS.
The bronze collar ornament of the third officers' training camp. This, with the red, white and blue hat cord, immediately distinguishes the student-officer from the men of the other branches of the military service. Only a few of the collar ornaments have been worn in Chattanooga, but they have been ordered in large numbers and will soon be much in evidence.

TRAINING HARD.
The schedule for the day's work at the third training camp begins with drill at 6:30 a. m. and continues until 5:30 p. m. Breakfast is at 5:45; dinner at 12:30; gymnasium at 4:45 p. m.; supper at 6:30; study period from 7 to 9, and taps at 9:30 o'clock. Between reveille and taps for five days in each week just as much work is crowded as the minutes will hold. After 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon the command is "rest and recreation." Only those on guard and the men detailed for disciplinary reasons are expected to remain at camp. Maj. Gordon R. Catlett said the idea that the training play is essential to their success, just as the work is.

LOCOMOTIVES TRANSFERRED TO EASTERN RAILROADS

Washington, Jan. 12.—More than 100 locomotives have been transferred during the past few weeks from the west and south to eastern railroads to assist in moving the great mass of freight. Director-General McAdoo said yesterday. A number of United States engines, built originally for service in France, are also in service in the east and within a few weeks the available motive power will be increased by the addition of locomotives ordered for Russia. These engines are now undergoing a change of gage.

School Children to Tag Shovels to Save Coal

Supt. C. H. Winder, of the city schools, received by mail Saturday morning ten thousand "coal tags" sent to him from W. H. Myer, the fuel administrator for the state of Tennessee. The tags will be distributed Monday morning in the public schools. Every child attending the schools in Chattanooga will be given a tag and will be expected to take the same home and tie it on the coal shovel.

On the tags are printed these words: "Save that shovelful of coal a day for Uncle Sam."

Reverse side: "This is to your shovel."

Hints On Saving Coal.

1. Cover furnace and pipes with asbestos, or other insulation; also weather strip your windows, or stuff cracks with cotton.
2. Keep your rooms at 68 degrees (best heat for health).
3. Heat only the rooms you use all the time.
4. Test your ashes by sifting. If you find much good coal, there is something wrong with your heater. See a furnace expert.
5. Write to the maker of your furnace or stove for practical directions.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

By Condo

Blowing nose vigorously on sitting down at table.

HONK!!!

HONK!!!

LEAVING TABLE HASTILY AFTER BLOWING NOSE VIGOROUSLY.

"RECONCILE" IS IDEA OF GERMAN LIBERALS

Progressive Member of Reichstag Plans for Peace.

Von Schulze-Gaevernitz, Long Admirer of England, Sees Approaching End.

A most remarkable argument printed by a leader in the reichstag among German liberals has just been reprinted in the New York Mail and is quoted in part below. It is an appeal to his people for the offer of terms which will bring reconciliation. After ridiculing the idea that Great Britain is conquered he discusses the U-boat and says:

"In cases where one opinion stands implacably opposed to another we must put ourselves upon the standpoint of undoubted facts. The first of these is the U-boat. It is to the fame of the German reichstag that for years it called attention to the U-boat weapon, unfortunately in vain. Tirpitz preferred the great battleship. Germany entered the war with so few U-boats that at first their use was restricted.

Then there was an objection from the viewpoint of international law for the U-boat weapon for technical reasons demands an undifferentiated treatment of hostile and neutral ships. But England broke international law by the blockade—once declared to be "illegal" by Wilson—designed to starve Germany.

England destroyed the hard-won principle that war must be waged only against combatants, not against the enemy's civil population. As late as 1913 the English authority, Lord Loreburn, declared that the idea of a blockade was a relic of a barbaric age. The Germans because nobody would prevent Germany from getting food via the neutrals. When England threatened the life and health of women and children the legal and moral objections against an unrestricted U-boat warfare were ended.

When at the end of 1918, our fleet of U-boats was largely increased, an almost unanimous public opinion, extending far down into the ranks of the social democrats, demanded an unrestricted U-boat war.

No liberal member would have been able to oppose this public opinion, in spite of the heavy doubts of a small inner circle in Germany. The same public opinion which three years earlier had taken war with England all too lightly now scoffed at the thought that America could become a military ally. Official and semi-official voices proclaimed England's collapse through hunger "in a few months," or "before the new harvest," as announced in our telegram to Mexico, published in the "North German Gazette."

This prophecy has failed. According to reliable reports, England, in July 1917, had more wheat than in the month of April—though, to be sure, in April the situation was not brilliant. The U-boat has been unable to prevent the transportation of war materials to Flanders, where recently artillery fire has been raging with unexampled severity.

An unanswerable proof that we are not getting under England's skin lies in the fact that England, in order to have available tonnage for feeding herself, has not yet perceptibly decreased the ocean carrying space used for war purposes, now more than 60 per cent. of her entire tonnage.

Not until the Salonica expedition is called home and the Mesopotamia and Egyptian offensives are ended, will we have any evidence that the sufferings in the mother land have become un-supportable.

To neutral travelers, the shortage of foodstuffs in England is perceptible, but less there than in Germany. Finally, when it is a question of their country's existence, the English can be tough and enduring in starving, just like us Germans.

What the U-Boat Is Doing.

All these are uncomfortable but incontrovertible facts. But, on the other hand, we can with satisfaction learn that the U-boat has proved itself in our hands a very effective weapon, that it is decimating England's merchant marine—which will have its bearing in peace times that it aids pacific tendencies in British labor and capitalist circles, and that it has transferred from the land to the waters the warfare against the mistress of the seas.

Doubt as to whether "the business class" is spreading more and more in England. Of that, British press and neutral traveler alike assure us. In a word: the U-boat seems not to be breaking England, but to be weakening her.

In England also, with the terrible sacrifices that are now being made, the idea that Germany cannot be destroyed must be dawning. If debasement and dismemberment of our fatherland is demanded of us, we shall if necessary fight on for years.

Our front in the west stands fast. If England "advances" in the same manner as formerly, perhaps in years the line of the Maas or the Rhine may be reached. But before that England's last man will have shed his last drop of blood.

Of course, England pins her hope upon the economic exhaustion of Germany. Against that hope, it is now certain that, in consequence of a generous potato harvest, we shall hunger less this winter than last. It is senseless to think of starving out a nation which in time of peace made into alcohol far more than half of its entire potato harvest. Our recent shortage of potatoes was due to bad distribution and an undesirable feeding of potatoes to livestock. Both these evils are being remedied.

Lack of Raw Materials.
The most serious thing is the lack of certain raw materials, but in this respect England is in her own interest, is spurring our technical genius to invention after invention. Many such inventions will remain commercially profitable after the war—nitrogen, sulphur, probably also artificial rubber.

Paper is spun and woven into garments on a large scale. In case of need, one can go barefoot in summer, and in the winter adopt the Flemish custom of wearing wooden shoes. They seem to me not only warm and durable, but also attractive on the feet of a pretty Flemish girl, beating time to the dance.

Whether in such or not, an inescapable necessity points England and Germany to the road of negotiation and reconciliation. In order to make that possible, let us remove certain obstacles of secondary importance out of the way.

Among these belongs, first of all, the so-called question of blame for the war. The investigation of this matter is not only very interesting historically, but it is practically of great significance if we are to prevent similar universal collapses in the future. Germany least of all has reason to fear a thorough investigation into this question, particularly after the revelation of South Africa. But the investigation of the blame presents such a task to historical research that mankind cannot possibly wait for peace until that problem is solved. Moreover, we know that the fire was in all hands men in on war, the Grand Duke Nicholas perhaps the most dangerous. But individual men could not have precipitated this catastrophe, if the world situation had not been for years unsound at the core.

PROMINENT MEN IN CLASS ONE

City Board Classifies About One-Third of Its Registrations to Date.

Fifty class 1 men are included in the classified list published by city draft board No. 2. This board has classified 1,066 men, about one-third of its registration.

Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

PROMINENT MEN IN CLASS ONE

City Board Classifies About One-Third of Its Registrations to Date.

Fifty class 1 men are included in the classified list published by city draft board No. 2. This board has classified 1,066 men, about one-third of its registration.

Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville. Other well-known young men listed in class 1 are: Charles H. Colleigh, Willis Broyles and Wilford Caulkins, Jr.

Chairman Brown, of city division No. 2, had about 2,000 questionnaires out of 2,800 that he had sent out returned filled out in legal form.

Following classifications were posted by city division No. 2:

Class 1.

Is a. Chambliss, Leopold, son of Attorney S. M. Chambliss, is the first named on the list. He is an instructor at McCallie school. He is a ministerial student of the Presbyterian church, but makes no claim for exemption on that account.

Jo Conn Guild, engineer and manager at the lock and dam, who is also placed in class 1, claims industrial exemption and will go before the district board at Knoxville.